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Society . . . &c., &c. In 3 volumes: Vol. 1, 3rd Edition, Revised . . . by W. Derham, 1726; Vol. 2, 1723; Vol. 3, 2nd Edition, Revised . . . by W. Derham, 1727. [Plates.] London, J. Knapton. 8vo.

MORALES, AMBROSIO DE.—Opúsculos Castellanos de ———. Impresos, etc., por el P. Fr. Francisco Valerio Cifuentes. . . Madrid, Benito Cano. 1793. 3 vols., 4to.

NANSÉN, FRIDTJOF, *Editor*.—The Norwegian North Polar Expedition, 1893–1896: Scientific Results, Vol. V. (28 Plates.) Christiania, Jacob Dybwad; London et al., Longmans, Green & Co, 1906. 4to. [*Gift from the Council of the Fridtjof Nansen Fund.*]

RUSSIER, HENRI.—Le Partage de l'Océanie. [Carte et Illustrations.] Paris, Vuibert et Nony. 1905. 8vo.

SANDLER, CHRISTIAN.—Die Reformation der Kartographie um 1700. Mit 4 Tabellarischen und Text-Beilagen und 6 Kartentafeln. München und Berlin, R. Oldenbourg. 1905. 4to and folio. [*Gift.*]

VELTEN, C.—Praktische Suaheli-Grammatik nebst einem Deutsch-Suaheli Wörterverzeichnis. 2<sup>te</sup> vermehrte Auflage. Berlin, Wilhelm Baensch. 1905. 16mo.

VIGNAUD, HENRY.—Sophus Ruge et ses Vues sur Colomb. *Extrait du Journal de la Société des Américanistes de Paris. Nouv. Serie, Tome III, no. 1.* (Paris), Au Siège de la Société. 1906. pr., 8vo. [*Gift from the Author.*]

## BOOK NOTICES.

**British Rainfall, 1905.** On the Distribution of Rain in Space and Time over the British Isles during the Year 1905. **By Hugh Robert Mill.** Vol. XLV. London, 1906. 8vo. Pp. 271.

The annual volume on *British Rainfall*, for many years issued by the late G. J. Lyons, and now carried on by Dr. H. R. Mill, is well known the world over to all geographers. The unique rainfall organization started by Mr. Symons continues to carry on its excellent work without Government aid, although the results obtained by the 4,000 and more observers are constantly used in all kinds of public and private undertakings, lawsuits, and the like. We regret to note that "for the last two years the cost of collecting the returns, paying assistants, observers in remote localities, rent, stationery, printing, postage and the innumerable minor expenses, has exceeded the income from subscriptions and the sale of publications; and so far from there being any surplus available for the remuneration of the Editor, he has been obliged to divert time from a work on which he would gladly concentrate the whole, in order to make up the deficit and earn his own living." Dr. Mill's self-sacrificing devotion to his work on *British Rainfall* deserves and receives world-wide recognition among his colleagues in meteorology. We thoroughly agree with Dr. Mill that "such a state of things cannot be accepted as satisfactory," and we hope that some permanent financial basis for the work may soon be established. Part I of the present volume contains two original articles, one on Dr. Hellmann's recent report on precipitation in the North German river basins, and the second on the relation

of evaporation to other meteorological phenomena. In the second part we note the admirable discussion of heavy falls of rain, in their distribution over the country and in their relation to cyclonic control, with several maps. The emphasis on the cyclonic unit in the compilation of rainfall data is one of Dr. Mill's important annual contributions to meteorology. R. DEC. W.

**Cold Waves and Frost in the United States.** By E. B. Garriott,

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Bulletin P. Washington.

D. C. 4to. 1906. Pp. 22. Charts 328.

A valuable collection of weather maps of selected cold waves and frost periods in the United States from 1888 to 1892 inclusive, together with a chronological account of historical cold periods. These charts are in a convenient form for reference and class-room use and are deserving of careful study. No attempt at exhaustive discussion of this large body of material is made in the brief chart which accompanies this Bulletin. R. DEC. W.

**Regenkarte von Deutschland.** Mit erläuternden Bemerkungen. Im amtlichen Auftrage bearbeitet von Professor Dr. G. Hellmann. Berlin, 1905. 4to. 2 pp. and chart.

Dr. Hellmann has for several years been making a special study of German rainfall, and has been issuing a series of special rainfall maps of different provinces of Germany. The present chart, with two pages of text, relates to the whole country, and will be found of convenient size for use either on the desk or in the class-room. The name of the publisher, Reimer of Berlin, is sufficient guarantee that the chart is in every way of the highest standard. The data relate to the period 1893-1902, and are from 3,000 stations. About one-half of the stations had complete records for the ten years; in the case of the others, reductions to the same period were made. The chart shows the mean annual rainfall in twelve shades, and the base-map is purposely encumbered as little as possible with rivers and towns. The chart is brief and to the point; gives a general summary of the rainfall conditions of the country as a whole, with a tabulation of some of the maximum and minimum annual rainfalls noted in the various provinces. It would be a great help to teachers and students of climatology if rainfall maps as excellent and as easy to handle as the present one were available for more countries. R. DEC. W.

**The Climate of Alaska.** By Cleveland Abbe, Jr. Professional Paper

No. 45, U. S. Geographical Survey. 4to. Washington, D. C., 1906. Pp. 133-200.

For years there has been need of some definite information concerning Alaskan climate. Scraps of climate material have found their way into print; several times the contributions have been a good deal more than scraps, but on the whole there has been widespread misapprehension regarding the special and very interesting meteorological conditions of our great northwestern Territory. The inclusion of a report on *The Climate of Alaska* in the general report on the physiography and geology of Alaska published by the U. S. Geological Survey was logical and fitting. The task of reducing the records and putting the results in a form suited to general use was entrusted to Dr. Cleveland Abbe, Jr., who both by inheritance and training was well fitted to carry out the work satisfactorily. His association with Professor Hann, at Vienna some few years ago, naturally